A LETTER FROM JOHN JAY.

POINTS WHICH WAYNE MACVEAGH SHOULD

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF PLANE A BLOW AT CIVIL SERVICE REFORM-IT SUBSTITUTES THE DECLARATION OF A CONVEN-

TION FOR THE RULINGS OF

THE CONSTITUTION

anvass special weight. when you allude to the accordance of the little supplemented by that at Copper institute on the little instant, giving reasons for your pleasure—to vote next. Somewhale for our next present the presentation of the present the presentation of the present the presentation of the presentation of the present the presentation of the presentation the presentation that the presentation the presentation of the presentation of the presentation the presentation the pre

seem to be no good reason for ignoring in this discussion of the capvass, the principle issue on the

John Quincy Adams is reported to have said during infavor of Tariff Reform without disaster to Americanous which demand instant National action, and among them are unrestricted immigration, making this country, as the Democratic platform says, "the dumping ground of the criminal and professional paupers of Europe." lowering our civilization and planting seedbeds for the cholera and other diseases, fraudulent naturalization; the assaults upon our public schools, the bulwark of our Republic: National liliteracy, threatening, as Madison taught us, to make of popular government a farce or a tragedy, or both combined; the Cahensley plot in Europe and America for denationalizing and controlling our institutions; and the increasing necessity for reform in our public service, National, State and municipal, in which you have been so honorably conspicuous; despite all these, the tariff is still the chief issue of the pending Presidental contrest. On this the National Convention of the American Democracy has spoken with a plainuse that cannot be misunderstood and which defics all attempt at misrepresentation. Its frank discussion was recommended by Mr. Cleveland himself, when he justify remarks, in his letter: "This is a time above all others, when the questions thus invoked in the canvass should be considered in the light afforded" by sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was not account of the principles upon which our Government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was not some the figure of the figure of the figure of the figure of the confederacy and the convention of the principles upon which our Government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was not simply a violation of the Constitution of the Importance which demand instant National action, and

upon the constitutional tariff question the convention was divided, and the resolutions on the subject (Sec. 3) reported by the Committee on Resolutions, which seem have represented the views of a minority party b that body, on the tariff question, declared that "many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be, at every step, regardful of the labor and capital

At the close of the reading of the resolution, M: Neal, of Ohio, moved the following amendment on the subject of the tariff: "We denounce Republican Protection as a fraud (cheers), a robbery of the great ma jority of the American people for the benefit of a few. (Loud cheers.) We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only (renewed and long-continued cheering). and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government, when honestly and economically administered."

Mr. Watterson, in the course of some remarks, said "When I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from the desk (Inughter and cheers). I asked myself whether we are, indeed, in a Democratic or simply a Republican convention, revised by James G. Elaine or Benjamin F. Butler."

Chairman Jones, of the Committee on Resolutions.

Edine or Benjamin F. Butler.

Chairman Jones, of the Committee on Resolutions, on belaif of that committee, accepted the amendment. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, thanked God that they had a real tariff plank and not an addition to that stump speech; on taking the vote the amendment was adopted by 564 ayes to 342 nays, Governor Flower casting the seventy-two votes of New-York for the ayes, and your own State of Pennsylvania voting sixty-four nays with fifteen dissentients.

This is the plutform on which Mr. Cleveland was nonlinated; these are the principles to which he is pledged and which his supporters by their votes will help to establish, as the new constitutional rule of the Republic.

EMINENT DEMOGRATS LIKE CURIIS DENOUNCE THE TARIFF PLANK.

It has been the habit of the Democracy to acquiesce silently and obediently in the will of the majority, but in this instance the amended resolution violated so accounted, regard to the bemocrate record as well as to justice and honesty in the administration of the Government, and the rights and interests of the foundatial classes of our people, that the fair examination of political questions invoked by Mr. Cleveland was given to this novel plank in the platform, not simply by the Republical edecers, but by thoughtful and independent Democratic jorist, the venerable George Ticknor Curils, whose devotion to constitutional study had made him so high an authority with his party, and has given to this novel plank in the platform, not simply by the Republical edecers, but by thoughtful and independent Democratic jorist, the venerable George Ticknor Curils, whose devotion to constitutional study had made him so high an authority with his party, and the editor of "The American Economists," after quoting the tariff resolution, as adopted, he said: "In the editor of "The American Economists," aft with many other Demecrats, I cannot follow the leaders of the party in denouncing Republican to the doctrine that a protective tariff is not purpose to win votes by deceiving the voters."

man, Mr. Curtis said in explanation of his inability to act or vote any longer wife the Democratic party. and Republicans who may be inclined to vote for Mr. Cleveland on account of his personal views, or for his Civil-Service reform associations, may well consider the significance of this fact so plainly stated:

"A vote for the nominee of the late Democratic National Cogvention will mean a vote for Free Trade. It will mean a vote for the doctrine chunciated in the plat form, which significance only without regard to the probability obtaining revenue only, without regard to the probability of our own institutions."

The historia proofs siluded to by Mr. Cur'is

Brandreth's Pills are purely vege able, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time. One or two taken every night for ten or twenty days will cure dyspepsia, costiveness, rheumatism, liver complaint, biliousness, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood.

have been commented on by the ablest of the Republican speakers, and Mr. Sherman has quoted a notable passage from Andrew Jackson, to whose dec-The Hon. John Jay, late president of the Civil no more regard than a former convention did to his Service Commission, of New York, has written a vigorpopular sentiment: "The Union, it must and shall ons letter to Mr. Wayne MacVeagh. Mr. Jay's prom- be preserved." It was in his second annual message. ice in the Civil Service Reform movement gives December 7, 1830, that President Jackson said his strictures on Mr. Cleveland's attitude in this the power to impose duties on imports included the canvass special weight. The following is the lettered right of the people "to foster their own industries Dear Mr. MacVeagh: I have read with care your and to counteract the most selfish and destructive able speech at the Fhiladelphia Academy of Music, policy which might be adopted by foreign nations," supplemented by that at Cooper Institute on the 19th and he added: "In this conclusion I am confirmed instant, giving reasons for your announcement that it is the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson,

ing feature of the Democratic platform, and of you reasons for approving such a radical and revolutionar Tariff, the chief question on which the Democrats were change in our National policy. For Mr. Cleveland's un explained silence on the action of the convention while he was developing, as their Presidential can the anti-Slavery struggle, "the tariff is no longer an issue," but in our day, despite the issues of gigantic in favor of Tariff Reform without the control of the favor of Tariff Reform without the control of the con tean industries, and urging the impossibility of Fre-

created. . . If doctaines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americans must pronounce them false and mischlevous." The importance of this thorough consideration of the turiff platform of the convention will be emphasized by a glance at the precedings to which Mr. Cleveland makes no allusion.

SIGNIFICANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The proceedings of that convention, as reported in "The New-York Sun" (June 20, 1802), showed that, the part of the process of applying to the parts of the process of any the process of any the process of the process of the convention of the turiff plank by influential Democrata plants and the principles and traditions of the Democratic party, and an open affront to the memory of Jackson, it was essential to lose sight of it in some way; and that the cater course might be to drop all allusion to this plank in the platform, and to treat the views expressed in the letter of Mr. Cleveland, accepting the Presidential Bomination, as the views initial in the campaign, and which the candidates were intended to carry into effect. This wisers—an implication which they would, of course, relike Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the curiff plank by influential Democrata plants and the Mr. Altird suggestion has been that, in view of the remitted Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the until plants by influential Democrata its Mr. Altird suggestion has been that, in view of the remitted Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the until plank by influential Democrata its Mr. Altird suggestion has been that, in view of the remitted Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the until plank by influential Democrata its Mr. Altird suggestion has been that, in view of the remitted Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the until like Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the until like Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the until like Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation of the until like Mr. Curits, as not simply a violation visers—an impactation which they would, of course, re-ject—did not disapprove of applying to the party plat-form the explanation said to have been given by the car conductor to a passenger was insisted on standing on the platform and asked what it was made for, that platforms were intended to get in by, and not to stand

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO REPUBLATE PLATFORMS But the presentation in Mr. Cleveland's letter of and assurances in regard to their policy or Tariff Reform without disaster to American industries instead of a tariff for revenue only, recalls the fact that the question how far a candidate for the Presi dency is bound by the platform and pledges of the party by whom he was nominated, when he regards them as inexpedient, is not a new one in American politics. It was raised when General McClellan wa nominated at Chicago on a platform which declared That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years o

sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war justice, humanity and the public welfar demand that immediate crioris be made for a cessation of hostilities."

The policy and pledge here distinctly expressed were threefold. It meant: First, that the war for the Union was an experiment and a failure; second, that it was unjust and that justice demands its discontinuance; third, that hostilities on our part should immediately cease.

This was the policy which McClellan and Pendleton were pledged to execute as the deliberate will of the American people, and Governor Seymont sold at Milwankee: "I think McClellan an able man, but no matter, for we fight the buttle on the general Issue"—peace or war.

SITUATION DURING THE CANVASS OF 1861. Those who survive of the masses that took pert Protection as a fraud upon the great majority of the in that historic canvass of 1864 can well remember American people for the benefit of a few, nor can I the situation. General Grant had told us that the Confederates were losing by desertion about a reg-ment a day; Mr. Jefferson Davis had said that about subscribe to the dectrine that a protective tarm is not constitutional. . . In drafting and voting for this constitutional. . . In drafting and voting for this ment a day; Mr. Jefferson Davis had said the constitutional and the constitution, the members either showed dense ignorance two-thirds of his army were "absent without leave"; two-thirds of his army were "absent without leave"; the Charleston Mercury" announced that McClellan's "The Charleston Mercury" announced that McClellan's the Charleston Mercury" announced that McClellan's the Charleston Mercury in the Charleston Mercury urpose to win votes by deceiving the voters."

election on the Chicago platform "must lead to peace
In his letter of September 12, 1802, to Mr. Wake- and our independence," and "The Charleston Courier" said: "Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan; our failure leads to his defeat." "The Richmond Enquirer disclosed the feelings of the Southern soldiers when it said the pickets of the two

summitted to pupular decision, the result was me tramph of the National Constitution, and the unimate triumph of law, order and freedom; the triumph, not of a section, but of North and South of the entire Nation, of humanity and of the world.

As the object of this letter has been simply to illustrate what seems to be the significance, force and danger of the Democratic tariff plank, it leaves untouched various interesting points in the catwass which have been already discussed with great ability.

A closing thought, singested by the tariff plank, which Mr. Cleveland, whether willingly or unwillingly represents—a thought which our Civil Service reformers, seeking the calm attention of the American people for the correction of alarming evils, can hardly fall to appreciate, appeals to us in the present hour, that "unsettled questions have no pity on the repose of nations." Had the Chicago convention declared in favor of reform of the Protective tariff, with people for the correction of alarming evils, can hardly fall to appreciate, appeals to us in the present hour, that "unsettled questions have no pity on the repose of nations." Had the Chicago convention declared in favor of reform of the Protective tariff with just regard to industrial interests, there would have been nothing in the proposition to disturb the public repose, and thousands of Republicans would have approved the proposition as one especially demanded by its new and experimental features, as theory should be corrected by practical results.

Candidates for Congress might have been advised and questioned by their constituents of their respective districts. Congress could have instituted searching inquiries by impartial judges into every complaint submitted to them in regard to the actual working of every impost, and whatever error might be thus developed could be corrected, with a view of making the rates so fair as to command the approval of all reasonable men and the acquiescence of both labor and capital.

But when the Democratic proposition which con-

Katonah, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1892.

REGISTER THROUGHOUT THE STATE: VOTERS EVERYWHERE EXCEPT IN NEW-YORK

CITY AND BROOKLYN SHOULD PER FORM THIS DUTY TO DAY.

Every voter in the cities of this State other than New York City and Brooklyn, and every voter in the rural districts—which include every town and vi-lage, should bear in mind that to-day brings a dor-To day is a day of registration for voters in ever ity, fown and village in this State, excepting New York City and Brooklyn, and the registry places be open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. The law prov that those who live in the rural districts may I If word is sent to him; but it is preferable that ever voter in the towns and villages should register own name rather than that he should trust to ha has not only more likely to be registered, but the voter having taken the pains to register his nan he will be more likely to return to the place of registry on Election Day and cast his vote

in the cities of the state that they cannot registe by proxy. They must appear personally. Every Republican voter should take it upon himself to institute a systematic and vigorous canvass among his friends and neighbors and set that their names are placed on the rolls. Today is the day, and the hours are from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MARLON CHANCE ON THE TARIFF QUESTION Mahlon Chance, under his engagement with the ampaign committee of the Republican Club of the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway at Jefferson-st, this evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Chance is one o the most efficient tariff speakers in the country. Lon experience upon the stump and study at home are abread have given him an unusual fund of informa-tion and ability to explain the tariff issue.

SENATOR STANFORD WILL NOT RESIGN San Francisco, Oct. 21.-Senator Stanford stated to a reporter that he had reconsidered his determina

bealth if the next State Legislature was Repul

SENATOR HIGGINS PREDICTS VICTORY. Dover, Del., Oct. 21.-Postmaster-General Wona maker was announced to speak at a Republican muss-meeting in this town yesterday, but he waunable to attend. Charles Emery Smith, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," spoke, confining himsel mainly to the tariff question. After the meeting sensor Higgins was sevenaded. In responding, hipredicted a Republican victory in Delaware at the coming election.

BOILING SPRINGS MEN IN LINE.

An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at an enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at the Republican headquarters in Beiling Springs on Wednesday night. G. Frank Sutherland, of Jersey City, was the principal speaker, and his fearless arraignment of Democratic missule in New-Jersey was prected with pro-longed appliance. William McKenzie amid great enthu-siasm announced that he would accept the nomination for Assemblyman in the 11d District of Bessen County. William Binning, president of the club, was in the chair, and many well-known Republicans from neighboring towns were

ENTHUSIASM IN THE XXIID DISTRICT. The Republicans in the XXIII Assembly District ar customed to "whooping things up," and they know what at enthusiasm is, but at the meeting of the Young on's Republican Club of that district, he c Thur day a gut at its headquarters, No. L393 Second ave., they fill it outdet themselves. Charles Wolff presided, and Louis Wolff was secretary. Fifteen new members were taken in, and tell-ing campaign addresses were made by Captain Coleman, Henry Powers, John Holson and John Little.

THE JAMES G. BLAINE CLUB, OF HARLEM.

A mass-meeting was held Thursday night under the au parters. No. 112 East One-hundred-and-tenth-st. So'clock, when the meeting was called to order, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Sigmund Kahn presided, and Henry Rogers was secretary. Mahlen Chance ade the address of the evening in which he elequently wages were higher in this country than in any other because of the Protective Tanif. He was frequently interrupted with applause. Moritz Silberstein also spoke

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE A LIVELY CLUB. The Young Men's Republican Club of the XVIth Assembly District, met Thursday evening at i's rooms No. 1,050 second-ave. The members of this club ar doing good work, and their efforts are already being crowned with success. They never hold a meeting without adding to their membership list. On Taursday evening iwenty-five new members were taken into the club. The club is preparing to hold a big meeting next Thursday evening.

SPEAKING TO ITALIAN REPUBLICANS. The Columbia Reciprocity Cub, which consists en tirely of Italians, held a crowded and entl-uslastimeeting Thursday evening, at No. 466 Pearl st. Daniel tsoin, the president, called the meeting to order and introduced as the first speaker Dr. Lewis Carnale, who urged registration. Charles Bacigalupo, Republican candidate for Assembly, for the Hd District, spoke on the tariff. The meeting was also addressed by Rob-crt Asselta, Peter Arata and Martin Cavanagh.

DR. E. B. FOOT NAMED FOR CONGRESS. The People's party of the XVIth Congress District, Montgomery Hall, Yonkers, Tuesday nominated Dr. B. Faute for Congress.

> THE FINEST BREWINGS ARE C. H. EVANS & SONS' INDIA PALE ALE AND BROWN STOUT. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

DR. BRIGGS IN THE SYNOD.

THE PRESBYTERIANS REFUSE TO ENTER-TAIN MR. BROWN'S COMPLAINT.

THEY DECIDE THAT AS THE CASE IS ON TRIAL IN NEW-YORK, IT IS INEXPEDIENT TO

TAKE ACTION NOW - PERSONAL STATEMENTS AND RETRACTIONS.

Albany, Oct. 21 (Special).-The followers of Calvin. have been here since Tuesday defending the faith and listening to the story of the work accomplished Presbytetian Church throughout this State and New-England, finished their sessions to day and started for their homes. The entire forences session given to the discussion of the complaint of Profe-Francis Brown, of Union Seminary, against the action of the New-York Pre-bytery in the case of his friend, Dr. Briggs. After nearly three hours of debate, which bordered upon the personal several times, the Synod, by a vote of 122 to 49, decided that the complaint was in order, but that it was thexpedient to action at the present time because the case of Dr. Raiges is again before the New-York Presbytery, where the complainants may have their remedy is their own hand, and if it be found inefficient they may bring the case again before the Synod by appear

r complaint. The delate today was apparently the talk of m ager to get home, the seemingly forced allegiance to his or that principle to which they had committee themselves before coming to Albany. nents were more than once interspersed with excossions which would have undoubtedly been blotte out by the recording angel's tears if they had no been recalled. One of the most honored members of the body was told by a brother presbyter that his statement was not true, eccle-tasti al terms being used as a matter of course; "Jesuitical expediency" miserable appeal" were also heard. The speeches were mostly on one side, but the result of the vot undience had been deeply impressed by them. f the dozen speeches to day equalled in brillians or scholarly argument the masterly address delivered y Professor Brown yesterday, and if a vote had been ed that the result would have been diff rent.

The majority report of the Judicial Committee, remmended that the Presbytery take no action of be complaints of Dr. Brown and the 113 members of Pre-bytery. The resolution before the Synod to-day was an amendment cutting off the recommendation which would have the complaints in order, and which was the exact report of the four members of the

minary, here presented an amendment to the majuly report, which was really a sub-littute for its ecommendations. It was this:

recommendations. It was this:

In the matter of judicial case No. 3 the committee finds the complaint to be in order, but recommends that it is inexpedient to take action at the present time, for the following reasons:

First The case, through the action of the General Assembly and of the Preshytery of Now York is cash before the Freshytery, and the complainants may there have their remedy in their own hands. Soundly in case the remedy there be found insufficient they will afterward have opportunity by appeal or complaint to bring the case again before the synod.

Dr. Peecher defended his amendment in a speech

Dr. Beecher defended his amendment in a spehe action before the synod. The constitutionality of original parties," the "right of complaint" and the passing by of the Syn d" were all bound up in the be hurried to a decision; days, week, or, if necessary months should be given to the matter. with Dr. Miller's recommendation was that it would mean to the public at large, though not a logical deduction, that the synod judged the case of the cam plainants against the complainants. It was conspicu mely unfair and unjust, he said, to declare the taint in order and then declare that the complainant hall not have a hearing.

perid men in the Synod, whose face is a bene New-York Presbytery, followed Dr. Beecher, He liked the address of the Auburn professor, by Then in a burst of righteous indignation the speaker referred to the frightful tangle" caused by the appeal of the con mittee that carried the case to Portland, overriding the Assembly. This, he assured the Synod, was the fountain of all its woes. A moment later he referred again to the matter as "that miserable appeal," but added in the same breath: "Excuse the word, brethren; I take it back." Non-action he insisted,

was adverse action in this case.

The Rev. T. B. Williams, of Mendon, and Dr. L. E. Richards, of Stamford, spoke in behalf of the con but the Synod was impattent, and when Dr lichards sat down James Tereance, of New-York

noved the previous question.
"Shame, I project," said Dr. Wilton Merie Smith. of New York, a director of Union Seminary, and protest," "protest," was heard from various parts The question was withdrawn and Dr mith began to speak on the importanquestion before the house. Dr. C. S. Robinson, of ew York, asked the moderator if it were relevant to go over all this story again and again

"My remarks will be as relevant to the amend-nents as any that have been given to-day," said Dr.

"I presume so," replied Dr. Robinson, in a quiet

Dr. Smith spoke forcibly against "the doctrine of Jesnitical expediency," which assented likely to be adopted. "Let Justice be done, though the heavens fall," said the speaker. "If a great wrong has been done to Dr. Briggs, let us right this wrong."

Br. J. H. Mellvaine, also of New-York, spoke briefly against the decision of such important questions without time for discussion. He deciared that he present was the gravest crisis in the history of the synod, and a sursed the members that the complainants were as innecent of wrong as little children. Octeral saith, of Poughkeepsle, give it as his opinion as a lawyer that the synod should heed the decision of the General Assembly. Lawyers may not the the decisions of the Court of Appeals, but that doesn't change matters; they have to ober them.

Dr. Roldnson said that he had had a talk with the chairman of the last General Assembly's Judicial Committee, and he had asked him some questions which he wanted answered by Dr. T. Raiston smith, of Buttalo, the man who wrote the report at Partiand against which Dr. Brown had spoken. Dr. Smith is the stated clerk of the Synod, but the question was mised whether he was a commissioner. He spid that he was.

"I dispute the right of Dr. Smith to represent his Dr. smith spoke forcibly against "the doctrine of

i dispute the right of Dr. smith to represent his

"I dispute the right of Dr. Smith to represent his presbytery," came from the rear of the room. The spender, the Rev. Mr. Van Schoonhoven of the Buffalo Presbytery, proceeded to explain something about a tie vote at the election, but in a ringing voteo Dr. Smith exclaimed:

"The remarks of the brother are intrusive, if not impodent. For the information of the Synod I will say that I could speak as stated clerk, though not a commissioner, but I hold in my hand a certificate of contribution of the Synod I will say that I could speak as stated clerk of my presbytery." Later Dr. Van Schoonhoven withdrew his remarks, and Dr. smith took back his characterization of them amid the applause of the house. The stated clerk then explained that the Judicial Committee and the General Assembly recognized the Eirch committee as a committee of prosecution. Dr. firown arose, and, while expressing his sorrow at differing with Dr. Smith, said that the records appeared to him to show the very contrary regarding the Assembly. Dr. Beecher's amendment was then adopted by a rising vote of 122 to 40 and the amended report by a similar vote.

Whenever the Church has a chance to vote on thes - Whenever the Church has a chance to vote on tree questions," said a member of the Prosecuting Committee, "whenever the Presbyterian Church has a chance to vote on these questions, it always voteright. It voted so at Detroit, at Portland, and havored so to-day at Alliany. You can always trust twhen it has a chance to vote."

The Synod disposed of an immense amount of routine matter before its final adjournment. It meets next year at Rochester.

A WRECK ON THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD.

Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 21 (Special).-There was a wrick on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad here this morning. Between 12 and 1 a. m. freight frain of eighteen cars pulled in on a switch at Greenwich. The block signal service is in use all along the lice of the New York, New-Haven and harrford road, and the freight train which it was known was following was signalled to stop. G. A. Eimer, the engineer of the east-bound train, however, ook no notice of the signal, and going round the curve near Greenwich he was aimost upon the train on the switch before he saw it. He reversed his engine and jumped down the embankment with h freman. A train of twenty-six cars was behind in engine, and although the reversing of the locomotive checked the train somewhat, it was going at great speed when the crash came, and the engine ploughed its way through five heavily loaded cars and knocked many of the forward cars close together. The engine left the track, badly demaged, and several cars followed it. It was late this morning when the wreckage was cleared away, and some of the morning rains were delayed. Elmer was injured about the side and shoulder, but not seriously. was slightly hurt. O. M. Shepard, the superintendent of the New-York division of the road, says that although \$500,000 has been expended by the company in putting in the block system. It seems almost impossible to avoid accidents.

The New-York Central has the only natural grade in the country. It is practically a water-level line from New-York to Buffalo.

The Great Success

of the genuine imported Johann Hoff's Malt Extract as a tonic nutritive has caused a crowd of fraudulent imitators to come into the market. Beware of them! The genuine has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle. Eisner and Menevery bottle. Eisner and Men-delson Co., Agents, New-York, For Coughs and Colds use the Malt Extract hot at bedtime and the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Bonbons during the day. A pleasant and active remedy.

A SHORT CROP OF APPLES AND POTATOES.

ONLY 500,000 RUSHETS IN NEW-ENGLAND AND

0

NEW-YORK AGAINST 700,0000 LAST YEAR. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 21.-The crop of winter apples now being harvested is only 64 per cent of an average yield in New-England compared to 87 per cent last year, according to special reports from 400 correspondents of "The New-England Homestead." Maine has nearly a full crop, and the six States return 300,000 barrels for export. The great apple regions of New-York State have little more than half a crop of winter fruit. The quality is good, but the State of winter fruit. The quality is good, but the State surplus for export, as far as reported, is only 200,000 being already enrolled. Of these a. Cumber of the upper classes. Union is to be constant. less than 500,000 barrels are available, compared with 700,000 last year. Canada's crop is better than last

"The Homestead" also prints reports from an army of correspondents concerning the potato harvest. New-England the acreage was 12 per cent less than last your and the yield averages only eighty-seven bushels per acre, or fully one-fifth less than last year. The shrinkage in area and yield in New-York State Is still larger. Prices range from 40 cents to \$1 a bushel, and farmers are holding good tubers firmly There is a fair crop in Ontario and Quebec and a good ! eld in the provinces.

AT . HE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

THE INSTITUTION VISITED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

The little inmates of the New-York Juvenile Asy lum were vi-ited vesterday afternoon by the Board of Directors of that institution. The guests began to arrive about 2 o'clock, and many of them spent a short time looking about the well-kept grounds of the with the directors, after which all attended the exer nm band, composed of twenty-five boys, aged from ten to fifteen years, played. Then followed a prayer by the Rev. Dr. John C. Ries. Some choruse by the children, whose performance showed care ful training, came next, and Abraham White made the salutatory address. At the close of the programm M. Kingsley, Isaac C. Jones, formerly superintendent of the House of Refuge; Frederick W. Devoe, Elisha M. Carpenter, the superintendent; Lewson N. Fuller

porter, said: "I want to call your attention to the aderful health record of this institution. July and August, although our average daily attendsingle case of illness of any kind. To-day we have 10,022 lumates. All are in the best of health.

Among those present were: Mrs. Frederick W. Devoe, the Misses Devoe, Henry L. Slate, Andrew H. Green, Mornay Williams, Henry M. Jones, M. Lathrop, Mrs. I. C. Jones, Mrs. Roof, George Mrs. George R. Catheart, Miss Catheart, Mrs H. S. Fuller, Miss Green, Miss Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs James T. Barrow, Miss Barrow, Henry Talmadge, Peter Carter, Miss Mabel Studiey, Miss M. Adele Barrow, Miss Maria L. bockwood, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Lawson N. Fuller, Elmer A. Allen, Mrs. R. Baker, Mrs. R. C. Keeler, Mrs. J. A. Havens Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Tifft, Mrs. Anna Stewart, Miss Foster, Miss Matthews and Miss Montgomery.

LIW LECTURES FOR WOMEN

Four courses of lectures on law are to be given to omen at the University of the City of New-York by Professor Isanc F. Russell, under the auspices of the Women's Legal Education Society. The first course will begin on November 14, and will be upon "The New-York," and "The Rights and Duties of the Members of the State." The second course, beginning January 2, will be upon "The Laws Affecting Special lasses of Persons; Husband and Wife, Parents and hildren, Wills, Intestate, Succession," etc. third course, beginning on January 30, will be upon -The Laws of Contracts; the Making of Contracts rale, Fartnership, Loan of Money, Bills, Notes," etc. The fourth course will begin on February 27, and will be upon "The Laws Regarding Real Estate, Titles, Deeds, Lonns, Mortgages," etc. Each course will School, and intended to enter Lehigh in December. n Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. entirely free and twenty half free scholarships, leb may be obtained from the Women's Legal Edulon Society, by applicants who will attend the recurses and cannot affort to pay the fee. Applications may be addressed to the president, Mrs. mard Weber, No. 25 West Forty-stath-st.

A NEW MUSIC HALL TO-NIGHT.

The lovers of variety entertainments and those who refer to take them with the accompaniments of liquid refreshments and smoke will have another hall for their enjoyment opened Monday evening. The new imperial Music Hall, in Twenty-ninth st., a few doors west of Brendway, now begins its career and adds another to the collection of experiments in the foster-ing of variety in the neighborhood of the fashionable theatres. The entertainment provided will be sufficient in quantity, whatever it may prove to be in quality in quantity, whatever it may be it.

It will last for about four hours. The first port of the usual vandeville sort; this will be it will be of the usual vaudeville sort; this followed by a ballet and this by an operatic burks one, the one to be given to-night being "The Bohemian A dress rehear at took place last night of the whole performance as it is to be given, and the chances are that on Monday night everything will run as smo thly as if the hall had been pen for a year.

TO CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Great frauds were perpetrated on the registry has year and will be attempted this year. If you value the elective frauchise and would protect your rights and prevent fraud, it is your duty to see that no one registers from your house unless legally cutified to do so. EXAMINE THE REGISTRY LIST, a public copy of which will be at your place of registration every day up to Election Day. If you find that any person is registered from Day. If you find that any person is registered from your house who does not live there report at once to the Republican County Committee at the Fifth Avenue

WINETELD POPE'S TWO BLACK WIVES. Winfield Pope, a white man, appeared in the Jeffer-

son Market Police Court yesterday with his colored wife, Nellie Pope, of No. 249 seventh-ave. He made a charge of felonious assault against Sarah Black, a colored woman, who calls herself Dora Pope, wife of Windeld Fope, of No. 220 Sullivan-st. Pope is the owner of the racehorse Manie B. B., and is a protessional horse trainer. He says the woman Nellic Pope is his wife. Last evening he says he was walking with Neille through Twenty-sixth-st., when the woman Sarah Black came up to him, pointed a revolver at his head, called him vile names and threatened to blow his brains out. He says that he caught the woman's arm and took the weapon from her. Foliceman Pinckey, of the Thirteenth-st. station, came up and arrested her. The prisoner said she was Dora Pope, wife of the white complainant. She says that Pope lived with her in Philadelphia, and that she gave him the money to buy the racehorse. the horse had won two or three races at the Gloud track lope left her and took up with Nelle. Ju Ryan held Dora in \$1,000 ball for examination.

Boston, Oct. 21.-The Rev. E. Winchester Donald, of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, has accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, this city. which has been vacant since the election of Phillips Brooks to the bishopric. If will probably enter upon his duties here about December 1.

From The Poughkeepsie Engle.

The Associated Press brings the following: Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.—A special from Springfield, Mo., says: "The State bank at Arkalon, this county, sus-pended Saturday, and the assets are reported to be only

mominil."

What of it! Nothing now, but suppose under the Democratic platform of a repeal of the tax on bank bills that bank had issued a hundred thousand, more or less, of bank notes, and those notes were in the pockets of our people in payment of interest or principal on farm mortgages in that state, then what of it! Well, it would be quite considerable, wouldn't it?

WHATA PASTORSEES AND HEARS

ITEMS OF INTEREST REGARDING CHURCH PEOPLE.

The attention of Christendom has been turned toward three cities this week-Minneapolis, Baltimere and Albany-where Congregationalists, Episcopolium and Fresbyterians have been discussing questions of vital importance not only to the denomination directly interested, but also to the Church Universal. So closely are the different branches of the Church becoming allied that no denomination can discuss sub jects which concerns itself alone.

The Missionary Training School, at East Northfield, Mass., has opened, with nearly seventy young women in its classes. Among them is a colored student. in its classes. fitting herself to return as a missionary teacher among her own people in the South. The native Alas kan who was there last year is there now, and expects to return next year to her native shores. There are also a number of school-teachers fitting themselves for aggressive Christian work. Thirty of the students are members of the Christian Endeavor society, and twenty-four are King's Daughters. lectures upon the care of the sick will be given this fall by an experienced trained nurse.

The entering classes of Union Theological Seminary ulated upon having secured the services of Dr. C P. Fisher, of the Yale Divinity school, to take the classes in church history during the temporary disaidlity of Professor Schaff. Few American scholars equal Dr. Fisher in historical knowledge, and in the power to inspire their students with enthusiasm for the subject of church history.

The library of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave., cannot invite its patrons to a "reopening" at this season, as it has not been closed during the summer. Its doors are open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m., so there can be little to complain of as to opportunity. It is a growing institution, and while it cannot supply all the demands made upon it, it is constantly becoming more capable of filling the requirements of young men in business, in the arts and in the trades. library at present contains 40,000 volumes. The acodations in the building at Twenty-third-st. are entirely inadequate for such a collection, and the library sadly needs a home of its own. It has a superior collection of works of art and architecture, and is open to the various art schools of the city; the medical department attracts many students from the medical colleges.

The Brotherhood of Christian Unity, which was started a little more than a year ago, and has already reached a number which would have been satisfactor to its promoters if it had been acquired in ten years, has proposed that on October 30 the clergymen of America shall preach from the text (John, xvii: 21), "That they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee; that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." It is further proposed that at some point in the sermon the following question be discussed: "Cannot Universal Christian Brotherhood be founded or or ganized, on a basis of love to God and love to man, under the leadership of Jesus Christ, leaving me definite particulars of creed to the denomination, the Church, or the individual!" Professor Theodore F. Seward, of No. 10 Park Place, who organized the Brotherhood, in April, 1891, says that this question will be answered in many ways, but it is believed that its discussion will serve a useful purpose in stimulating thought in a practical direction. Professor Seward will be glad to hear from such clergymen as may decide to preach on this topic as soon as pos-Shortly before his death, Mr. Whittler wrote: years I have been desirous of a movement for uniting all Christians, with no other creed or pledge than a simple recognition of Christ as our leader." Prest dent Harper, of Chicago; Dr. Hamlin, President Harrison's paster: President Clark; of the Christian Endeavor Society: Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia; Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. Rainsford and Dr. Lyman Abbott, of this city: Miss Willard, of the Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer are some of the members of the advisory committee of the Brotherhood.

Brotherhood.

The American Society of Comparative Religion has published a card for its fall meetings at the University Building, in Washington Square. The first topic was, "The Sabbath in the Light of Comparative Religion; or, Historical Evidences of a Primitive Sabbath." This was discussed by the Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Brooks; of Brooklyn. On October 31, Professor S. L. Beller, of the university, will present "A Museum of Comparative Religion." The November meeting will be addressed by the Rev. John Hanley, on "Druddism," and in December the Rev. A. H. McKinney will speak on "Zoroaitrianism."

PUNISHED FOR UNGENTLEMANLY CONDUCT.

Bethlehem, Penn., Oct. 21 (Special) .- Two students of Lehigh University have been expelled and four more suspended as the outcome of their hazing Abraham J. Baker, of Lititz, Penn. Baker was a stu-dent at Professor William Ulrich's Preparatory noon" was caught by the students in th Bethlehem postoffice building and subjected to various indignities, during which his arm was sprained. The faculty of the university having prohibited a cane rush, the sophomore and freshman classes met on the campus this afternoon in out-door sports. omores first defeated '96 in football by 4

rope; '96 was pulled all over the field. SENATOR QUAY GOING TO WASHINGTON.

to 0 and then in baseball 9 to 1. In conclusion there

was a tug-of-war. Each class had thirty men on the

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.-United States Senator Quay arrived in this city to-day. He still suffers from vertigo and came to consult his physician here.
"Are you going over to New-York to take a look into affairs at the National headquarters?" asked a

"I am going to Washington to-morrow. I had intended going to-night, but to-day is a holiday, and it-can see nobody. I came here purely on private business. The doctor tells me I must remain quies and rest. He says if I keep quiet I will get rid of the vertigo."

SEVERELY CUT IN A DUEL WITH KNIVES.

In a duel with knives in Joseph Fianagan's liquor store, at No. 507 Third-ave., yesterday afternoon, James Murphy was stabled scriously in the neck, cheek and leg by John Corcoran. The fighters are young unmarried men who spend much of their time at "Empire Hall." at No. 615 Third-ave., over which Corcoran cocupied a furnished room. Murphy, who lives at No. 247 Fast Forty-lith-st., met Corcoran in the "Empire Hall" yesterday and quarrielled with him over a bet on a horse race. The men were prevented from fighting in the place, and Corcoran went to Flangan's liquor store in company with a friend named Brown. Murphy followed them into the liquor store and attacked Corcoran with a knife. The men faced each other infront of the bar and Corcoran, who also had drawn a knife, stabbed Murphy three times. Corcoran staal arrested by Detective Fraser and Jocked up in the East Thirty-fifth-st, police station. When Murphy was removed to Bellevue Hospital the surgeons thought his injuries were dangerous and the police ient for a Corouer to take his ante-motem statement, but liter it was said that SEVERELY CUT IN A DUEL WITH KNIVES. moved to Believice Hospital the surgests and the pulies lent for a Co-oner to take his ante-mortem statement, but later it was said that he probably would recover. The police said that Corcorn had a reputation as a lighter and had been arrested

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The White Star steamer Germanic, which sailed from The White Star steamer Germanic,
Liverpool Octobe- 12, arrived here yesterday. Among her Liverpool Octobe- 12, arrived here yesterday. Among her cabin passengers were Professor D. C. Bell and Mrs. Bell, L. H. Bristowe, W. W. Cator, Dr. O. D. Childs and Mrs. Childs. Colonel A. L. Conger, John Innet, the Rev. Lumiler Lough, the Rev. E. J. Lough, the Rev. M. Maher, the Rev. J. O'Brien, R. H. Thurston and Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. J. L. Tolfree and Miss M. B. Tolfree, wife and daughter of Pay Inspector Tolfree, of the Navy. Miss Tolfree played as partner with the Grand Duke Michael in a tennis match at Schwalbach, Germany, recently, and won the game. She needwel a bandsome gold watch set with diamonds from the Grand Duke as a souvenir of the occasion.

The Confuegas, from Nassau, October 18, arrived here The Civiningue, from Nassau, October 18, arrived here systemay and reported that she had been quarantined for seven days in Cutan ports. Among her cabin passengers were F. Racardi, R. Woodward, W. F. Sharp, Jose R. Puente, from Santiago de Cuba; Miss Lydia M. Henry, . S. Henry and H. E. S. Miltourne, from Nassau.

How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below th knee, and was cured sound and well with swo end a half bottles of S. S. S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good . WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

S. S. S. I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S. S. S. curid me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.